

### Combinatorial glycopeptides

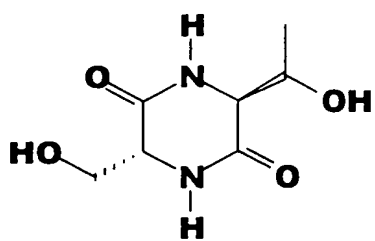
$O_1, O_2, O_3$  = Glycosylation sites

$R_1$  to  $R_5$  = Side chains that create site specificity

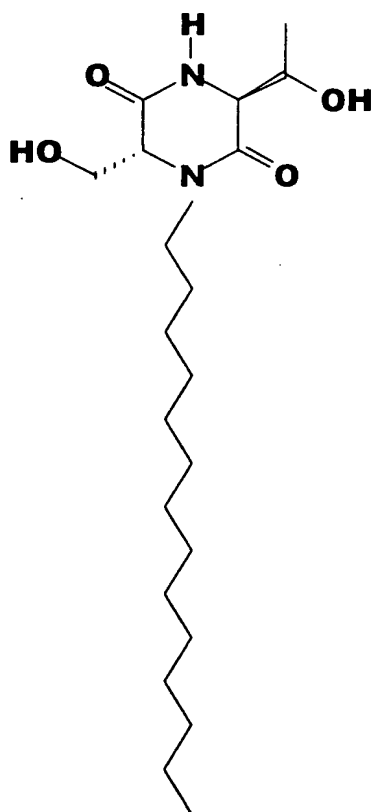
Figure 1

The image displays a complex chemical structure of a macrocyclic peptide, specifically a cyclodecapeptide. The structure is a large ring composed of ten amino acid residues linked by amide bonds. The residues are arranged in a circular fashion, with various side chains and functional groups labeled. The structure includes several hydroxyl groups (OH), amide groups (NH, NH<sub>2</sub>), and carbonyl groups (C=O). The ring is formed by the condensation of ten amino acids, resulting in a cyclic peptide with a molecular weight of approximately 1000 Da. The structure is drawn in a circular fashion, with the amino acid residues arranged around the perimeter of the ring. The side chains of the residues are shown extending from the ring, with various functional groups labeled. The structure is a complex molecule with many atoms and bonds, and it is a good example of a macrocyclic peptide.

## Figure 2



**THE SIMPLEST CYCLIC PEPTIDE**



**A SOLUBLE VERSION OF THE ABOVE (with C<sub>14</sub> lipid)**

**Figur 3**

0143379-082898

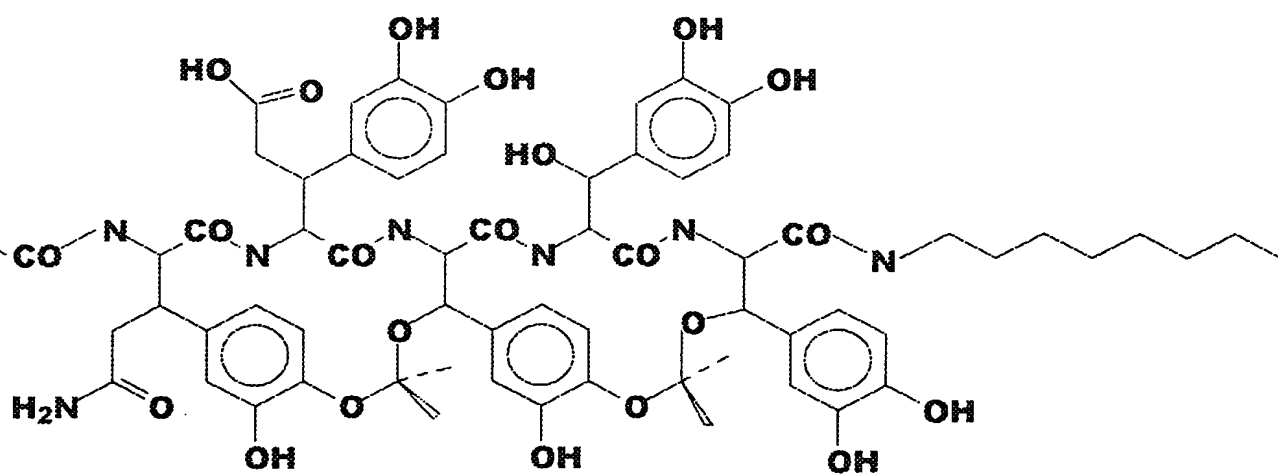


Figure 4

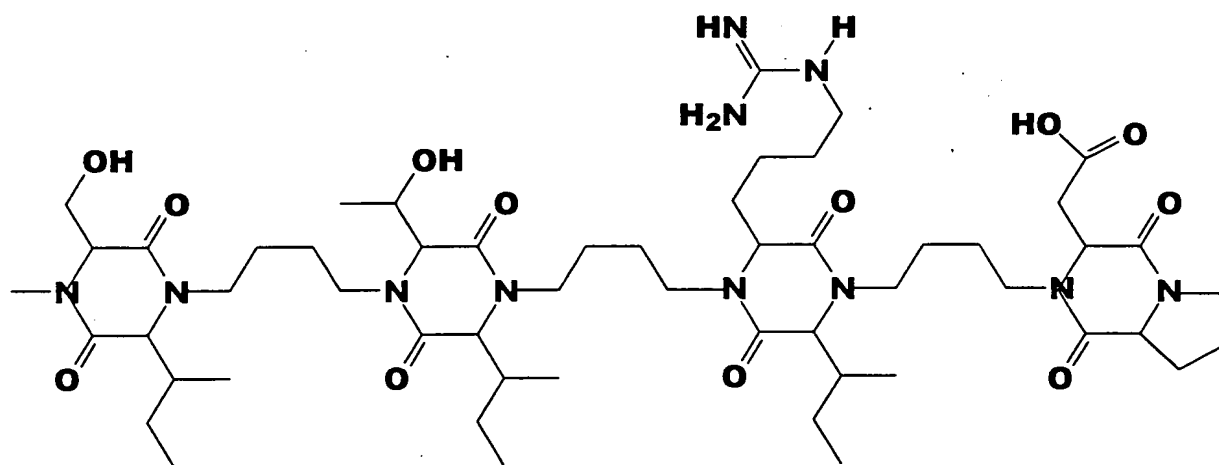
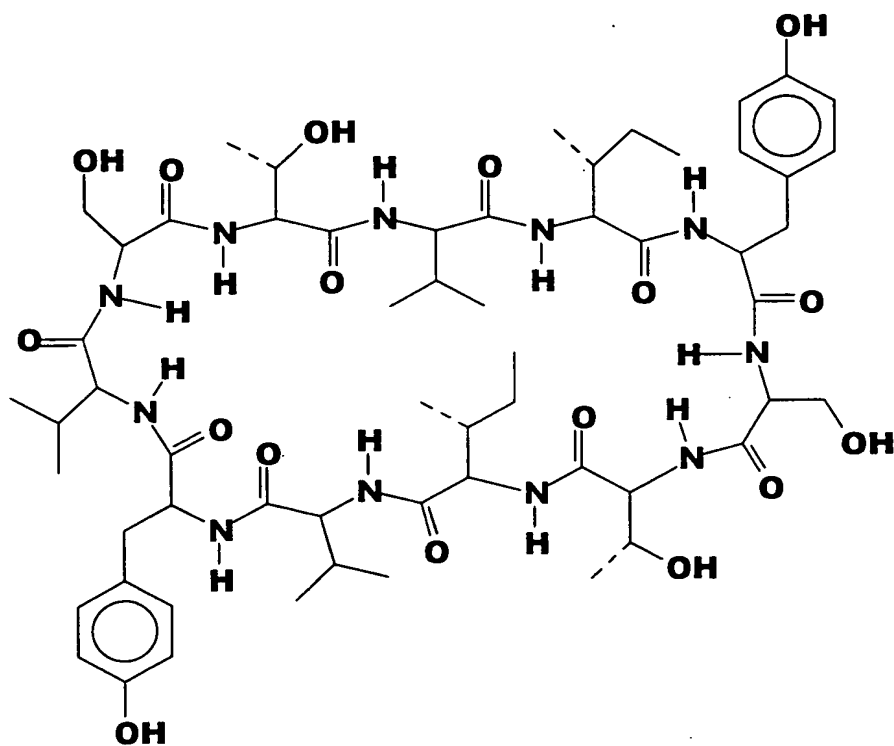


Figure 5

09143379-082898



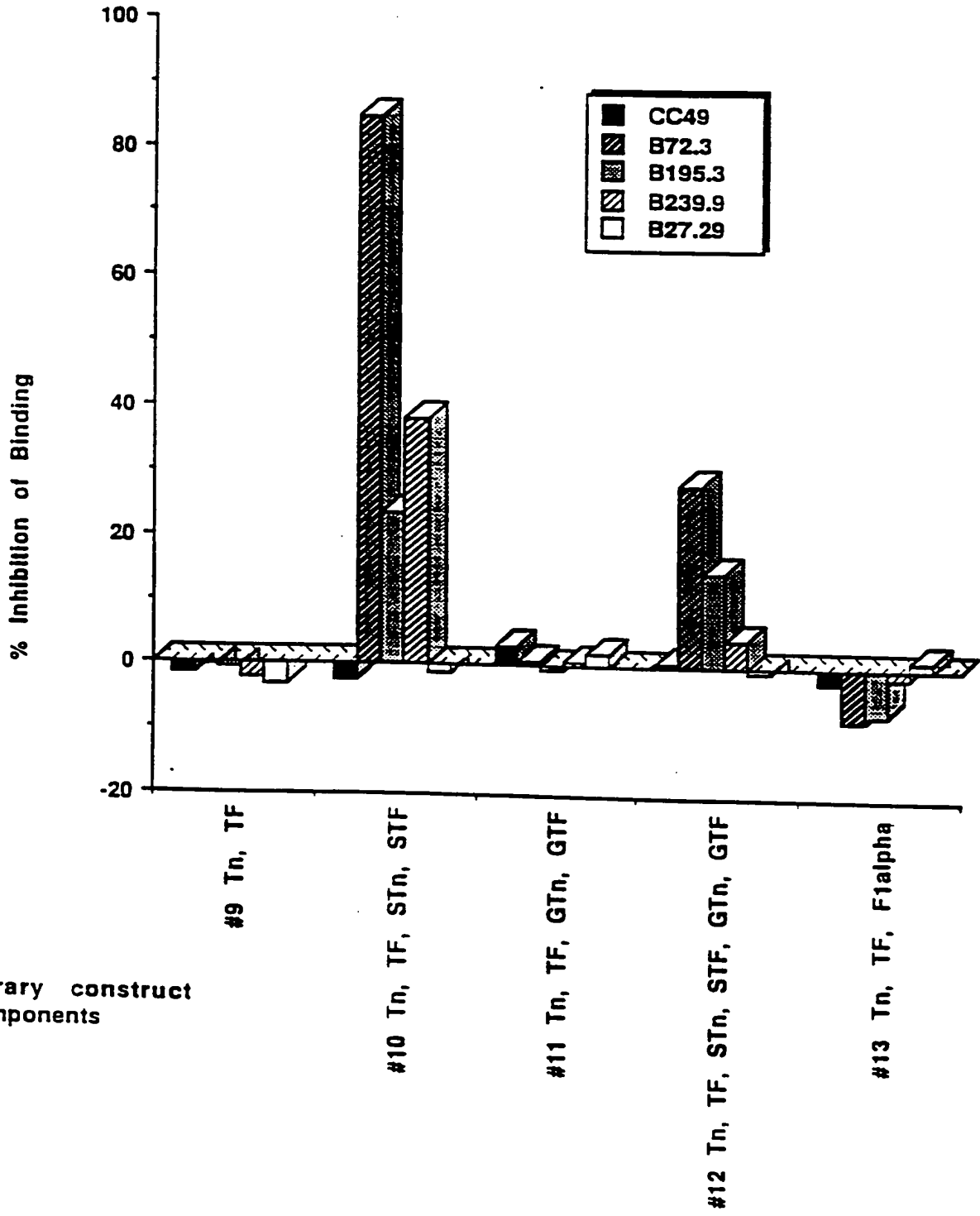
***AN EXAMPLE OF A CYCLIC PEPTIDE FOR RANDOM GLYCOSYLATIONS***

**ABILITY OF SUCH PEPTIDES MAY BE ENHANCED BY HYDROPHOBIC GROUPS**

**Figure 6**

FIGURE 8.

Functional Demonstration of Glycopeptide Library  
With Well Characterized Monoclonal Antibodies



859280" 64E4T60

Library construct  
Components